

100 miles east, very tired and sleepy-and watered our horses once in the At Warrensburg we were joined by oth-At Warrensburg we were joined by other companies of our regiment, until I believe we had 11 companies together. We also met Gen. Jas. G. Blunt and Col. Moonlight and other troops enough to form one brigade, including some Kansas and Missouri militia, commanded by Gen. Jim Lane. At Sedalla we ded by Gen. Jim Lane. At Sedalla we fed our horses and ate our suppers, and the rebels could not see us. That ed by Gen. Jim Lane. At Sedalla we fed our horses and ate our suppers, thinking we would get to rest and sleep, but after all was still Gen. Blunt received word that Price had left the railroad at California, and was then between Boonville and Lexington; so the bugles sounded "Boots and saddles!" and we took up the march on the road to Lexington, 45 miles away. We reached Lexington a little before noon the next day, the 18th, but the town had already been surrendered to Price, His troops withdrew in favor of us until 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Price's army came up in force. Gen. Blunt's forces were in line of batterials. when Price's army came up in force. Gen. Blunt's forces were in line of battle south of town, in what I thought was a strong position. My company (C) was dismounted and deployed as skirmishers. Just at that time "Wild Bill" brought the word to Gen. Blunt that a division of Price's army was go-mg around to the south of us, to cut off our retreat to Kansas City on the mish line, encouraging the men to stand firm. He formed a new line along the front of a corn field with a wide front of a corn field with a wide front of a corn field with a wide for the rebels did. As we came to the fore the rebel dies of the red. I rode out of as we had all we could do to keep from the forth side of town. II as we had the fore one dimber to did. The down to 10 belows as with the rewer all ged to make. Here were some, as one of our make with this inscription. This is in mean down that here were some, as one of our make with this inscription. This is in the retwill was wounded in the knee. Here were dispraced the countries of the rebel lines of the rebel lines of the free the rebel lines of the rebel lines of the rebel lines of the they ordered us to surrender, and I walked my horse parallel along their line until I came to a gap in the fence, as much as 75 yards from where I was much as 75 yards from where I was mishers moved up and began to fire on the line and all the time they were

# The Hoss "Jayhawker."

Mr. Peck in his story, "The Wagon says that Gen, Blunt was the boss "Jayhawker," but I claim that Gen. Jim Lane could beat him two to one at that business, for here at Lexington, between them, they had picked up quite a number of horses and buggies and thinking our men were in the Fair of danger. As soon as the troops had time to form a new line in our rear we took up the retreat. Col. Moonlight Just why Curtis and Pleasonton did formed a line on the Snia Hills, and formed a line on the Snia Hills, southwest of Lexington. As we got the fight at Westport has always seemed under the brow of the hill a battery of Howitzers threw some shells over our heads among the rebels, for by this time through the whole plain in front was filled with horses and men. I could see them scan menter as the shells fell in their midst. Soon tafter we reached the top of the hills was ordered on the retreat, battery was ordered on the retreat, while a battery of the battery was ordered on the retreat, battery was ordered on the retreat of the strain of the regiment was being during orders on the lintstall ment the battle of Missions, decidence of the strain orders on the lintstall ment the battle of the whole gain in front was filled with the battle of Missions, decidence of the strain orders on the lintstall ment the battle of the battle of the battle of the whole gain in front was filled with the batt the rebels would flank us on both sides of the rebels in our front, so we turned funtil we came up with the command, jammed tight in a lane with hedge charged us again. When I heard their bulge sounding the charge and saw the rebel line come sweeping down the hill right on us, yelling like demons, my head, and I looked around to see what he rest were doing. There stood John Baker, Al. Brandly and a host of others, with their revolvers popping away and, strange to say, we only had one man wounded in this charge (James Thomas), but we left him for dead in the road. Here Moonlight was the one south, but soon found for west tuntil to Prairie Grove, from Cane Hill to Prairie Grove, from Ca a company in ambush that held the rebels back until we got out of the lane army and try to get into Fort Scott Clellan and daughter asked if they and closed the gate. By this time it before Price could get there. was so dark we could see but a few steps. We hid in the timber close to we crost the Osage fiver a mile or stoph to open the gate, when we first a mode of the whyshe was so kind to our sick, because it and a husband and two the food and we have the food of the stoph to open the gate, when we first a galley until we reached the broad. We took down the road at a galley until we reached the food at a galley until we reached the road at a galley until we reached the road at a galley until we reached the road at a galley until we fort was looking for Price when the we got there. We were so nearly tired the we got there. We were so nearly tired at until the fort was looking for Price when the road at the state to the proper develope would be forted to the state of the state of the weight of the state of t

From this time on I saw a great many moves that I thought were blunders.

# Race Between Two Armles.

I am going to write the history of thi race between two armies as I saw it in the line, and all the time they were us. The main course of Price's army us. The main course of Price's army was following the Fort Scott road, as lope, and in about a half mile I came to where Moonlight had formed a new line in a deep cut close by the Fair they could easily do, as the country was all open prairie, without a house or a fence in the way. As we drew closer we looked on the Kansas side of the ridge (for we were on the line of walken around over the battlefield unthe two States). We saw a body of til it was so dark we could not see. Then on the road to Paola, 32 miles away. the two States). We saw a l troops we took to be rebels. light thought we could close in on them army, but they made off to the west. put them in the Fair Grounds, but the rebels came on us so fast that they could not take them away with them.

The rebels killed some of the horses, "Them's your — Lyon County tads." "Them's your - Lyon County tads." Grounds, but we were in the cut, out Why Did Not Curtis and Pleasonton At-

field

that dogs or wolves had dug out. Just why the histories of the civil war make

o more mention of the battle of Prairie

Just why Curtis and Pleasonton did the road. Here Moonlight was the one sas soil during the civil war. We kept were camped there in 1862. to help us out of this scrape, by placing on the flank of the line until after noon, the acquaintance of this family while

in a few minutes we saw the smoke rising up from the bridge. I heard and all the troops and prisoners and captured cannon had passed within setterwards that the rebels put the fire and crost on the bridge, but this out and crost on the bridge, but this much I do know: While I was on the skirmish line down in the timber I saw are rebels on our side of the river in a snot to be wondered at that it took a light was eold enough to freeze quite thing to cat closer than Fort Smith, 30 first. The others were hauled in in wagons. I inquired after my brother scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went back into the wagons. I inquired after my brother scattered here. Some went back into the wagons. I inquired after my brother scattered here. Some went out a known the sold enough to freeze quite thing to cat closer than Fort Smith, 30 first. The others were hauled in in wagons. I inquired after my brother scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went of the command went down the out any sleep except a short nap at Section 1 in the scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than Fort Smith, 30 first. The others were hauled in in wagons. I inquired after my brother scattered here. Some went back into scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than Fort Smith, 30 first. The others were hauled in in the wagons. I inquired after my brother than scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than scattered here. Some went of the wagons. I inquired after my brother than scattered here. Some went

cannon to wake us up that morning at Fort Scott.

Why there was so much delay here at Fort Scott at this time is more than I am able to say. I am inclined to think the Generals wanted to recuperate, as they held a banquet at the hotel the next night (they said in honor of Gens. Marmaduke and Cable); at any rate, they had a high old time.

Resumber the Persont. except the buds on the trees. Resuming the Pursuit.

Arrival at Fort Smith. The next morning verilit out after old Pap Price again, and some of us did not close our eyes in sleep again until we vicinity of Fort Smith, but Moonlight lay down about 10 o'clock at night on the battlefield at Newtonia, Mo. Right here is where the strangest part of this campaign took place. For the next campaign took place. For the next three days we did nothing, but marched to the river, away from the fort, as the troops at the fort were living on campaign took place. For the next quarter rations, so the situation looked to talk, and looked back to where my brother was standing on his head in the drift, as much as to say: "I am all right. Please help my master out of his trouter than the marched down was fine, so we could rest and sleep, and the number of the drift; I soon had Old Pete out of the drift; The next morning we lit out after old

down from Fort Scott, but it preved to be a false report. But the next night, while encamped near Horse Creek, while we were sleeping in the woods, some time in the night the guns began to crack. The man sleeping next to me waked me up, hallooing, "Gano! Gano!" at the top of his voice. He took up the Fort Scott road as fast as he could run, and I after him. We left our guns, revolvers, blankets and every-thing we had. I ran about two miles before I got over my fright; then I turned and went back to camp, and

field. A great many of our regiment walked around over the battlefield unwe gathered in groups to talk over the incidents of the awful struggle that took place here almost two years before. I walked over the spot where so many of walked over the spot where so many of that we left at Westport, Mo., almost that we left at Westport, Mo., almost our dead had been laid side by side in two months before.

our dead had been laid side by side of two months before, one long trench, with a blanket for a In place of finding snug quarters here winding sheet, with a foot or two of for the Winter, as we expected, the dirt thrown over them. I found several regiment took up a claim by the side skulls and other bones lying around of some logs in the timber, with the snow a foot deep. We thought we would make other arrangements the next day, Grove than they do has always seemed ed that we had to go to Fort Riley, strange to me. The Union dead alone Kan., immediately. In fact, we found

better here than at Lawrence. In place tional Tribune. to draw clothing and mount all of the regiment that owns on foot. Our regi ment was divided here. Col. Moonligh and all of the regiment except my com-I closed the gate. By this time it so dark we could see but a few process. We hid in the timber close to end of the lane until the rebels of the open the gate, when we fired to open the gate, when we fired the could get there.

Before Price could get there, might give our sick some milk and other delicacies. Dr. Hogaboom, of our regiment, gave her the privilege. I asked her why she was so kind to our sick.

We crost the Osage River a mile or two above where the Mound City and the could get there.

Before Price could get there, might give our sick some milk and other delicacies. Dr. Hogaboom, of our regiment, gave her the privilege. I asked her why she was so kind to our sick.

We crost the Osage River a mile or two above where the Mound City and the could get there.

She said she had a husband and two over to Great Bend and went up the

the when we saw the rebels planting a battery on the hill across the Blue, and leave were considered to be straightful to the straightful the

out of the drift, and, of course, my brother would pitch off in the drift again. Old Pete seemed to know when

Stories Eminently Worth Telling of Experiences and Adventures

in the Great National Struggle.

LONGEST MARCH IN THE WAR.

If we minutes after our men left the bridge. In a few minutes reinforces at the control of the third was to the part of the control of the third was to the part of the control of the mall to come east, so we made the return trip back to our camp at Fort Dodge, making in all over 1,900 miles we traveled since starting after Price the 14th of October, 1864, all in the Winter, without having a tent to shel-ter us from the storms. If any of the comrades were on a longer march than this, I would like to hear from them.— A. S. Childers, Co. C, 11th Kan, Cav., Salem, W. Va.

My First Battle. Editor National Tribune: I have offound the regiment all asleep except the guards. I pulled my blanket over me and was soon sound asleep again, and as far as I know the men never knew how cowardly I had acted, but I have always felt ashamed of myself for it. North of Horse Creek we took the road leading up the Neosho River to the Osage Mission. I never knew why we went this round-about way to Fort Scott. It is quite likely they wanted us get out and double-quick up to the Scott. It is quite likely they wanted us to learn to walk, so we would appreciate Sergeant. The Sergeant formed us in our horses when they mounted us again. Inc. told us to load, then divided us At any rate, after we got to the Mission we went back to Fort Scott, arriving was deployed as skirmishers across a there Dec. 7, 1864, very tired after cornfield, the other went up the road tramping thru the snow. We left Fort about 20 rods, where the road turned that a division of Price's army was going around to the south of us, to cut off our retreat to Kansas City on the west, so as soon as Blunt and Moonlight was ordered with his regiment, the 11th Kan. Cav., to pany being dismounted and the rebels to men lost their nerve and made for the men lost their nerve and made for the was only in his cool bravery in managing the word of praise for Col. Tom Moonlight was very anxious to form the two strike the road leading from pish line, encouraging the men to stand from the formed a new line along the front of a corn field with a wide of the more than 300 miles south. I must now return to Westport, where I left off. When the rebels army started on the robe of the more than 300 miles south. I must now return to Westport, where I left off. When the rebel army started on the cane how return to Westport, where I left off. When the rebel army started on the regiment, the 11th Kan. Cav., to keep on the right flank of Price's army, where the board tiltle sleep, but I was sellet word the west of ace the wbrst blizzard we had turned down the wire road to Fayette-off. Moonlight was very anxious to feed at Auberry, 29 miles south of Westport, and some of the men got a little sleep, but I was on picket between the two armies, so spee was out of the question. The next of the price's army shell the road leading from picket between the two armies, so speed as the proof of praise for Col. Tom Moonlight was very anxious to strike the road leading from pish line, encouraging the men to stand from the front of a corn field with a wide of the morning of Dec. 19, little to the right about 20 rods, where the road turned Scott the morning of Dec. 19, little to the right about 20 rods, where the road turned scott the morning of Dec. 19, little to the right about 20 rods, where the road turned scout. It is thinking that 'before night we would have to face the wbrst blizzard we had turned down the very feel about 20 rods, where the road to feel off. When the read to feel off. When the read to feel

that persimmon tree that we would had fires going to warm by and cook have another battle on the same ground our supper. The night was so very cold where Gen. Herron's faithful divisions (22 degrees below zero) that it was ut-Parmly Brown; Chaplain, H. C. Van the best town in the South. Comrade Dusen; Sergeant-at-Arms, P. McNamara. Schroll owns his little home, has made Schroll owns his little home, has made schroll owns his little home. where Gen. Herron's faithful divisions were almost over powered on the 7th of December, 1862.

On the Prairie Grove Battlefield.

The firing soon died out, and we went the firing soon died out, and we went to see the night on the battle.

The firing soon died out, and we went to see the night on the battle.

The firing soon died out, and we went to see that in this long, cold march of more than 1,200 miles only officer living that marched as Colonial on the battle. we never slept one night in a house or their homes for the front that is still living to-day, and is yet at the head of "his boys," as their President, to meet with them in their monthly meetings, and he is just as ready to give counsel and advice as he ever was. May he live long to hold the office that we are so willing he should have. Fraternally, Geo. B. Stayley, Corresponding Secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The 13th Brooklyn.

Jamaica, N. Y.

only one night, as the next morning we commanded by Col. John B. Woodward, sees this his heart will be opened and be in took up the river bottom toward Tope-ka, where we arrived the second day, and I must say that we fared some six men died from disease.—Editor Na-comrade Dern says he was the first per-

Some Corrections. Lucien B. Crooker, Mendota, Ill., wishes to make some corrections in the article by S. P. Radley with relation to the wounding of Maj.-Gen. Walker, He says that in the first place the said partment has decided is the youngest Walker was not a Major-General, but soldier of the civil war, enlisted at the Brig.-Gen. W. S. Walker, who had servitender age of nine years in Co. D. 24th ed glong the South Carolina, North Car-lowa, and served one year as drummer olina and Georgia coasts till 1864. In boy, being discharged at the end of that the second place, Gen, Walker was not time for disability. Comrade Byam now the fifth Gen. Walker killed during the resides with his son in Seattle, and is war; indeed, he was not killed at all, a member of Garfield Post, G. A. R., at but resided in Atlanta, Ga., and died St. Paul, Minn. quietly in his bed three or four years Instead of five, there was only one Gen. Walker killed during the war, and he Maj.-Gen. W. H. T. Walker, who was killed July 22 at Atlanta. Gen. L. M. Walker, however, was killed in a dan in the Valley, and was there when

Clear the voice. Allay the irritation caused by coughing. Use when required.

rade Jones and his brother, A. H. Jones were in different branches of the ser-vice, the latter in the infantry, and his brother being in Andersonville. Both thought the other, knowing the term of service to be out, at home comforting the aged mother. When they met in Florence, S. C., in October of 1864, they were greatly surprised and shed tears of sorrow, realizing what their dear mother had endured without either of them. Comrade Jones's record shows about 25 engagements, yet he would rather be in a battle every day, running the risk of being killed or maimed for life, rather than to be in prison. To say the ex-prisoners are not entitled to special legislation is unpatriotic and unjust, and our country can never have a clean and clear conscience until the prisoners of war are recognized by spe-cial legislation. He remembers Comrade Brooks as a very brave and nervy prisoner of war.

Wants to Hear From Many.

Editor National Tribune: How is it I never see anything in The National Tribune from any of the old 26th Iowa boys? Are they all dead or are they still behind stumps and in the ditches, where so many of them were during the war, afraid to come out for fear of being shot? Come out of your holes boys; the war is over, and you won't be shot! I would like to hear also from the boys of the 76th Ohio and 27th Mo., which for quite a while were brigaded with us. Especially would I like to hear from Serg't Sam Cooper, Co. A, 27th Mo., or from any of the boys who may know of him or who were in prison with him in 1863. I also would like very much to hear from the boys of, I think, the 57th Ohio, who volunteered to go as crew of the transport Tigress, which was trying to run the batteries at Vicksburg in the early part of 1863. She was sunk and the crew all taken prisoners and confined in the Vicksburg jail, where I was at that time. There were newspaper men on that ill-fated steamer when she sank. There three of them on board, all repreenting New York papers, I think, who were captured and confined in the Vicksburg Jail with the rest of us cattie. One of them was a man by the name of Richardson, who was after-wards shot in New York by a lawyer wards shot in New York by a lawyer named McFarland. One of the others was the author of a book entitled "Four Years in Secession." Well do I remember the morning these men were brought to jail. They looked like drowned rats. They had been floating on bales of hay which had been used as a protection to the steamer, and when she sank they took refuge upon them until picked up by the rebs and 26th Iowa, Sabula, Iowa,

What He Thinks About It. T. J. Beauchamp, Co. D, 12th Mo. Cav., St. Auburn, Neb., was in Andersonville, and if ever Wirz spoke a kind word to anyone he did not hear it. Wirz was a low-class brute, and the idea of putting up a monument to him is enough to make the poor boys turn over the transhear where they were buried. in the trenches where they were buried without a coffin or even a winding sheet. The Daughters of the Confederacy are capable of anything. When he was or his way to Andersonville and was halt ed on the streets of Lawrenceburg Tenn., some of the fine ladies of the chivairic South came up and spit in the prisoners' faces. If they must put up a monument to the old beast, Comrade Beauchamp suggests a large black stone

Isle. Comrade Schroll is now 80 years old, not able to work, depending on his pension of \$12 per month and thinks was in it; but just then the guns began to crack on the other side of the creek. level prairie, with the snow drifts four or five feet deep in places. We filed hallooed for me to come on, and I into the timber on Sugar Creek about thought while climbing down out of that persimmon tree that we would that persimmon tree that we would that persimmon tree that we would the source. The night was so very cold to the source of the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the source of the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the same ground our support. The night was so very cold to the same ground tof his last payment and he is very com fortable.

Let the Fibs and Folly Go.

Editor National Tribune: In the sol dlers' best friend, in the Issue of Dec. 13, I find with delight a communication from C. M. Bennett on the canteen question, which is good horse sense compared with most that has been written on that subject. When I was a little boy and lived where trees grew my parents used to send me out to pick up chips. As I generally piled the pretty full, the little ones would while the larger pieces would stick like good fellows. Moral: Now, boys, Editor National Tribune: Please pub- out all the good stuff you can for The lish a history of the 13th Brooklyn. I National Tribune, but let the fibs and was a member of Co. C.—P. T. Cadmus, folly go. Let us make our citizenship famaica, N. Y.

The 13th N. Y. S. M. was located in T. Martin, Co. K, 12th Wis., Ellendale,

son who saw President Lincoln at Fort Gregg, and that the President was on their right when they formed to make the charge on the fort.

The Youngest Soldier.

C. Perry Byam, who the Pension De-

Wants to Hear More.

sion paying back pensions to those who served four years or more.

Widows' Pension.

Marcus Nickerson, Mt. Sterling, Wis., is earnest for a bill to pension the wid-tidate ows of the veterans, of whom there are ome in every community that sorely need he'p and righly deserve it.



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month is sent by mail for \$1.00.

A postal card with your name and address, sent to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 320 Walton St., Atlanta, Ga., will bring you the free treatment and an interesting booklet about catarrh.

John Bohland, Co. A, 19th U. S., took part in the Tullahoma, Chickamauga and Atlanta campaigns. In the battle of Chickamauga his regiment lost about three-fourths in killed, wounded and prisoners. Most of those taken prison-ers starved to death in Andersonville. Maj. Dawson was one of these; that is, he was never heard of after his capture, them until picked up by the rebs and brought to Vicksburg Jall. Let me hear from any of those boys thru the columns of that valuable paper. The National Tribune.—W. R. Oake, Co. A, this this the Major was a West Pointer. this. The Major was a West Pointer. With regard to a monument to Wirz, a mounment in the shape of a mountain of rock should be put on his grave, that he may be unable to rise on the



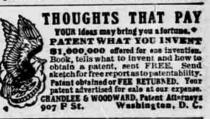
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